





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

GREENVILLE, Ky., April 27, 1864.

Editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*:  
Many thanks from the young folks of Greenville, to the editor of the *Tri-Weekly* for his very interesting stories which his paper contains. The moment the mail comes, the paper called the *Tri-Weekly*, is called for by all who take it. We hope this will receive with pleasure. We remain very respectfully your friends,  
JENNIE, MOLLIE, and LOA.

The above note from JENNIE, MOLLIE, and LOA, was received by "SPECIAL" in the absence of the Editor, and we return his thanks to the young ladies and the good people of Greenville for the interest manifested by them in the "old Commonwealth,"—old in years, but young and vigorous in striking blows at treason and its sympathizers,—and the Editor can very appropriately and justly say—  
"My soul,  
Like yours, is open to the charms of praise:  
There is no joy beyond it, when the mind  
Of him who hears it, can with honest pride,  
Confess it just, and listen to its music."  
We trust that not only JENNIE, MOLLIE, and LOA,—names which have graced the page of history,—but all the patriotic young ladies of the "dark and bloody ground," will emulate the noble example of the "heroines" of the Revolution, in this trying and perilous hour to their beloved country, and that every throb of their pure hearts will be a prayer to Him who doeth all good, for the speedy and successful crushing of this most wicked rebellion, and that once more the sweet songs of peace will be heard, instead of the clashing of arms, and the boom of cannon. Let your hearts, dear girls, remain ever true to these noble sentiments, that should stimulate both maid and matron to patriotic deeds,—and your reward will be certain, if not in the shape of a brave soldier boy,—it will be a crown that will never fade.  
SPECIAL.

## Union Meeting in Carter County.

Editor *Frankfort Commonwealth*:  
At a Union meeting of the people of Carter and Rowan counties, held at Olive Hill, on Saturday, 7th day of May, 1864, S. E. FORT was called to the Chair and Z. TYRRE, appointed Secretary. Dr. John Stell, James Watson, Wesley Felt, Tobias Logan, Jr., L. Taber, and George Ham, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting vote—  
Resolved, 1. That we utterly repudiate the action of Guthrie, & Co., in their attempt to transfer the Union party of Kentucky over to the Peace Democracy.  
2. We are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, the destruction of every thing in the way of a complete restoration of the Union, under the Constitution, over all the States, and a permanent peace among the people of all the States of the Union.  
3. That having confidence in the honesty, patriotism, and wisdom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we are in favor of his re-election to the position he now occupies,—believing that in the midst of civil war, his re-election is essential to a speedy termination of the contest, and the establishment of a permanent peace.  
4. That we are in favor of holding a Union Convention at Louisville, on the 25th of May, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Baltimore Union Convention, and the appointment of an Electoral Ticket for the State and we hereby appoint the following persons delegates to said Convention: S. E. Fort, Z. Tyre, Dr. John Stell, Dr. Burnam, James Watson, Wesley Felt, Tobias Logan, Jr., L. Taber, B. W. Burt, B. Bond, George W. Underwood, B. Shepard, J. Roe, R. Million, C. W. Richards, James McGloire, D. Mookley, W. M. Gibbert, R. Lampton, Wm. Gray, L. M. Lewis, and T. Smith.  
5. That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, *Union Press*, *Gazette*, *Times*, and *Commercial*, with a request that they publish the same.  
S. E. FORT and G. M. THOMAS addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions.  
SEBASTIAN FORT, Chairman.  
Z. TYRRE, Secretary.

## OWINGSVILLE, BATH COUNTY, Ky.,

May 9th, 1864.

Editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*:  
An event, so startling and terrific in its nature, occurred in this usually quiet mountain village today, that I feel it to be my duty to send you the particulars thereof. The anti-Confederal Constitutional States Rights Union, Democracy of Bath county, held a grand *pow-wow*, at the Methodist Church, in this place; and, notwithstanding it is county court day, and three hundred to four hundred people are in town, only twenty-two of the untried were present. Some eighteen to twenty of the aforesaid anti-Confederal breed of Bath county were nominated, and unanimously elected, as delegates to the anti-Confederal Constitutional States Rights Union Democratic Convention, to be held in Louisville, sometime in May or June, or some other time. One of the delegates elected was personally present and did not object to going.  
And when we take into consideration, Messrs. Editors, that every one of those delegates are men of mighty intellect, and possessed of oratorical powers so great, that were PATRICK HENRY, DANIEL WEBSTER, or HENRY CLAY, still alive, and in the councils of the nation, they, sirs, would let to let their voices be heard, while this mighty array of talent and wisdom from Bath county were holding the world spell bound with *gigantic strains of eloquence*. Were you, Messrs. Editors, to ask these men what their policies were? they would throw themselves back on their dignity, and tell you, they are for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; that they are opposed to abolitionists, and secessionists both; that they have always voted the Democratic ticket; and that the Democratic is the only party that can save this Government! "Oh! ye gods and little fishes!" What a pity that party has become so corrupt.  
After deliberating at great length, the *pow-wow* was brought to a close by resolving that after mature deliberation, they had come to the conclusion, that they were in favor of electing LOUIS NAROLLO, or GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States.  
Yours, &c.  
MORE ANON.

## War News and Army Items.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR BREWSTER LANDING, May 9, 1864.

To E. M. Stanton:  
Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forded the Chickahominy, and safely brought them to our present position. They are colored cavalry, and are now holding the position as our advance toward Richmond.

General Kautz, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up James river, forded the Blackwater and burned the railroad bridge over Stormy creek, below Petersburg, cutting into Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, and destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard with a large portion of his command was left south of the cutting of the railroad by General Kautz; but the portion which reached Petersburg, under Hill, I have whipped to-day—killing, wounding, and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight. Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:  
Despatches have been received this evening from Grant, dated at one o'clock yesterday. The army has made a stand at Spottsylvania. There had been some hard fighting, but no general battle had taken place there. The army is represented to be in excellent condition, and with ample supplies.

Gen. Robinson and Morris were wounded. No other casualties to general officers are reported.

Gen. Wright has been placed in command of Sedgwick's corps.

Gen. Grant had no design to renew the attack to-day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply train, so as to advance without it.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Star says: A messenger got in last night from the army, who left Spottsylvania yesterday, and came on horseback to Aquia, and then came here on a gunboat. At twelve o'clock the fight was going on at Spottsylvania C. H. We held the place at that hour, and Lee gave evidence of being weakened, and was falling back. The messenger had an escort of one hundred and fifty cavalry, and, as guerrillas were frequently encountered by the way, it is not improbable that many of the escort were captured when returning to the army. Our wounded are reported to be 15,000, the most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick are they lying in the streets and on the pavements that the cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling upon them. It is said there are between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded there also, who were left on the field.

Advices from the front to three o'clock yesterday afternoon are received. On Monday, Warren encountered the rebel rear-guard at Spottsylvania C. H. A sharp fight immediately ensued. Our troops were at first repulsed, but rallying, advanced with great impetuosity on the enemy, driving him beyond the Court House. On Monday, an artillery duel was opened and kept up south of Spottsylvania.

Gen. Sedgwick was shot in a skirmish near Spottsylvania C. H. A ball entered his eye, killing him instantly.

Butler is moving on to Richmond on the south side of James river. Grant and Butler are evidently planning a race for the rebel capital. Grant is little ahead, and the chances are that he will be first to enter it. He has but one day's short marching to accomplish it.

BREWSTER HUNDRED, Va., May 10.—Fighting commenced yesterday, and continued till night, between General Hickman's brigade and several other brigades, under General Smith. General Beauregard commanded in person during the fight. Our force drove the enemy back three miles, nearly to Petersburg. We hold the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. Gen. Kautz's cavalry succeeded in destroying some portions of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad at Hick's Ford, and captured many rebel prisoners.

In a despatch from near Spottsylvania Court House, dated Monday night we take these paragraphs:  
Burnside on Monday began the attack on the left with great fury and with an encouraging degree of success. He had a fight the day before, in which, to use his own words, "Wehipped old Longstreet." Our army could not be in a more cheerful condition.—The men are sanguine of success, and count the days when they shall in triumph enter the rebel capital.

Lee lately issued an order in relation to supplies, in which he said that his communication with Richmond was cut off, and it was impossible to furnish the men with supplies. Hill's corps had not rations issued for three days. Lee enjoins upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. Up to this moment they have failed to capture a single wagon.

The roads are in excellent traveling order, but very dusty. All the battles thus far have been a series of attacks and repulses. Muskets were almost entirely used, the swampy nature of the ground, rendering artillery impracticable. Lee very absurdly claims a victory, when he withdraws from our front and retires toward Richmond.

General Talbot's division of cavalry whipped the rebel cavalry near this place, and drove them from Spottsylvania Court House; but being reinforced with infantry, they drove us a short distance. The Maryland brigade, Fourth division and Sixth corps, coming to their support, the fighting was exceedingly fierce. Generals Talbot and Robinson were both wounded.

General Sedgwick was shot through the head on Monday morning while superintending the moving of some heavy guns on an angle which the men had just prepared. There was no skirmishing at the time, but an occasional sharpshoot sent a bullet in that direction. Rebel prisoners captured on Monday report Longstreet's death.

A letter, dated at New Bern, North Carolina, May 7, states that on the evening of the 5th, the rebel ram Albemarle, accompanied by the Cotton Plant, and army gunboat Bombshell, captured by them at Plymouth, appeared at the mouth of the Roanoke river. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead, Ceres, and Commodore Hull, who were lying close to the river, in the Sound, on perceiving the ram, feigned entering the Sound, as if fearful of an encounter, but only anxious to draw the rams into the Sound. The rams entered and were pursued about a half a mile, when the gunboats Sassacus, Wyandott, and Mattabesset, double-enders, appeared.

Our gunboats, seven in number, immediately opened fire, and a terrific engagement ensued, lasting from 5 o'clock till 6 P. M. During the early part of the battle the Cotton Plant succeeded in making her escape, and the ram, firing rapidly, slowly and steadily retreated up the Sound. The Bombshell was soon captured, with all on board, thirty-four in number. The Sassacus, having an iron prow, steamed at full speed into the ram, striking her about the center, but apparently without inflicting any injury. The Sassacus, however, was compelled to retire, having her forward rudder knocked off and a 100-pounder Parrott shot fired by the ram through her boiler.

Night had now set in and the movements of the ram could not be accurately discerned. Closely pursued by our gunboats and under cover of darkness the ram succeeded in gaining and entering the Roanoke river, where our gunboats could not venture to follow her. The ram carried at least four 100 pound Parrott guns. She has not been seen since. Measures have been taken to capture or destroy her.

On the 11th May, the Secretary of War telegraphed the following to Gen. Dix:—

A despatch was received from the Army of the Potomac, dated 5 P. M. yesterday, saying both armies held their positions at Spottsylvania Court House without material change. The enemy have been driven to their breastworks. The 6th corps under General Wright, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle pits. Heavy skirmishing during the day. Nothing has been heard from Sherman or Butler since 9 o'clock yesterday.

May 11, P. M.—To General Dix:—No intelligence has been received by this department from the army of the Potomac since my despatch of this morning. A despatch from Gen. Sherman dated Tunnel Hill, May 10, states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found the position too strong, and had taken his position on Snake Creek Gap. Sherman was in front of Buzzard Roost awaiting the arrival of a part of his forces. This despatch came via Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed six hours in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all lines south of Nashville.

No intelligence has been received to-day from Butler's command, except that 500 rebel prisoners, including one nigger, had arrived at Fortress Monroe, from City Point, in charge of a negro guard, from Butler's command.

Nothing of a recent date has been received.

E. M. STANTON.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune dated May 10, from the front says:

Our losses in the battles of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to at least 2,500. Generals Grant and Meade were at the front last night, personally superintending Hancock's attack.

After dispatching our special messenger last evening, a heavy cannonading was opened on the rebels occupying Spottsylvania Court House. Under cover of this fire Hancock crossed the little river Po and reached the enemy beyond the town.

News has reached us this A. M., that the communication is now opened between it and Washington, via Bell Plain, and the Fradkey mail is just in from Washington. By this way our wounded and prisoners are also to be sent. We now hold about 5,000 prisoners.

By a Richmond paper, found on a prisoner, it is stated the body of Wadsworth was buried by them at Wilderness. This would seem to determine, certain, of his death. It also stated that Butler was within thirteen miles of Richmond.

Our army is pressing Lee's retreating forces upon all sides, while our troops under Sheridan have been performing prodigies of valor. Our troops sustain their hard marching with wonderful endurance and are in good spirits. For a long time after our Wilderness fight it was difficult to make many men believe our movements was not a retreat; but when ascertaining beyond question we were still advancing, their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and made the woods ring with huzzars for Grant and everybody. Our wounded have suffered severely, and but for the humane and tender regard for their condition we should undoubtedly ere this have been upon the south bank of the Anna.

Washington, May 11.—It is reported that last night our headquarters were two miles in advance of Spottsylvania Court House. A general advance was ordered for 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and the firing from that hour to sundown is said to have been very heavy. It is stated that Grant had captured a large amount of commissary stores.

It is reported that Grant has flanked Lee both on the right and left. A terrible battle occurred yesterday. Lee was driven across the South Anna river. Grant is still in close pursuit.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 11.—After three days heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, the enemy were driven back to Rocky Ledge and Buzzard Roost Mountain, from which we are fast expelling them. Everything is going on in a satisfactory way.

There are reports that Gen. Steele is threatened by a heavy rebel force at Little Rock.

The Seventh Regiment of the Ohio National Guards (13th Ohio Infantry) have been ordered to Washington. Six of the other regiments at Camp Dennison have received marching orders. Destination not named.

IMPORTANT TO NON-RESIDENTS UNDER A DRAFT.—The Solicitor of the War Department has issued the following regulations:

When a person claims exemption from draft on the ground of non-residence, the Board of Enrollment will be justified in granting it if he makes satisfactory proof on three points:

1. His non-residence in the district where he claims exemption at the time of his enrollment therein. 2. What his place of actual residence was at the time when the enrollment was made. 3. That he was or is actually enrolled, and has been drafted, or is liable to draft in his place of actual residence.

Whoever has been enrolled in one district, and intends to claim exemption from draft by reason of residence elsewhere, must take care to be enrolled where he resides. If the corrected enrollment be promptly effected, an application thereafter made to the Provost Marshal General, or to the Board of Enrollment, will protect him against double liability, but if he neglects this privilege he ought not to escape all military service in time of war, by proving that an error had been made in the place of his residence, the spelling of his name, or the description of trade or occupation.

## From the Baltimore Clipper.

Ladies' National Covenant.

We give in brief the proceedings of a meeting held in Washington, on Monday May 2, by the ladies now congregated in that city, to establish an Association, the main object of which is to discourage the use of foreign luxuries, which are draining the country of its bullion and also to encourage a system of economy in all the departments of life, consistent with the necessities and the condition of the country during the present war. The constitution of the Association is brief and explicit, and, with the resolutions and pledge adopted, will present the whole subject before the public.

"Advisory and Organizing State Committees" were appointed for all the States, comprising generally the wives of members of Congress. An address was adopted and ordered to be published, appealing "To the WOMEN OF AMERICA" to unite in the good work, from which we intended making some extracts, but after deliberately perusing the document, have determined to give it entire. After stating the object of the Society, as above given, the address claims for the patriotic effort the examples, at once "august and encouraging," of the women of the revolution, and thus proceeds:

In 1776 the women of Massachusetts, actuated by the same impulse that inspires us, assembled in the city of Boston, as we have met here, and resolved to serve the country by an effort of self-sacrifice far greater than we are called upon to make.

On the 9th of February three hundred matrons, each the mistress of a household, met as we do now, and signed a pledge to abstain from the use of tea, the greatest luxury of the time, and the very life of all the social gatherings for which our New England ancestors were so famous. Three days after, twice that number of blooming young girls met in the same place and signed like pledges; from that brave assemblage of women non-importation societies sprang up, that produced an effect upon the mother country almost equal to that created by the success of our revolutionary armies. During all the terrors of the war, these noble women held firmly to their pledges, and by their earnestness awoke the sympathy and co-operation of every sister colony in the land. The spirit thus aroused extended itself to imported goods of all kinds, and every hearthstone was turned into an independent manufactory. Thus it was that the flax wheel, the hatchet, and the hand-loom became sublime instruments of freedom in the hands of American women. The house mothers of seventy-six not only kept their pledge of non-importation, but with their own hands wrought from the raw material the garments which clothed themselves, their husbands, and children. The pledge which they took, and kept so faithfully, evoked not only great self-sacrifice, but hard, hard toil, such as the women of the present day scarcely dream of. Had they not endured and labored while their husbands fought, we should have had no mighty Union to pray and struggle for now.

We, the women of '64, have the same object to attain and the same duties to perform which were so nobly accomplished by the women of '76. Shall we not follow their example, and take up, cheerfully, the lesser burdens that the welfare of our country demands? They gave up the very comforts of life without a murmur, can we refuse when a sacrifice of feminine vanity is alone required?—Can we hesitate to yield up luxuries that are so unbecoming when the very earth trembles under our feet from the tread of armed men going down to battle, and almost every roof throughout the land shelters some mother lamenting the son who has fallen gloriously with his face to the foe, or a widow whose husband lies buried so deeply among the masses of slain heroes that she will never learn where to seek for his grave?

When the wife of a great prince, whose husband was absent at the siege of Troy, was urged by her friends to put on her royal robes and be cheerful, she answered: "My husband is under the walls of Troy; shall I adorn my hair while he wears a helmet?—Shall I dress in new robes while he carries arms? No! my raiment shall be like his hard labor, and in sadness will I pass the time of this mournful war."

Patriotism is beautiful in all eyes, and was shared alike by the lady of classic story and the mother of the Revolution, clad in her homespun dress and steadily performing more than household duties. Compare the spirit of these women with the reckless extravagance which has marked the duration of this terrible struggle for the Union, and the contrast is indeed humiliating. Still the women of America are not unworthy of their ancestors. Thoughtless they may be, and luxuriously extravagant from long habits of prosperity, but cruel and unjust, never! Appeal to their reason and gentle feelings, and the women of this day will prove themselves capable of as noble deeds as ever marked the struggles of the Revolution. Convince them of the evils their thoughtlessness is producing, and the remedy is certain.

It has not yet been sufficiently impressed upon them that the encouragement of extravagant importations is injurious to the public good. To impress this vital truth upon the women of the Union, we have entered into this solemn covenant, not only lauding ourselves to a general system of economy in our persons, but holding it as a duty to impress upon others how unwomanly it is to make outward display a paramount subject of thought when the nation is in the throes of a rebellion, such as the world never saw. Gathered here in the centre of the nation, a handful of women, intent on a single object, anxiously for the good of the country, we appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of our sister women throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let it be well understood, that every ounce of gold that goes from the country detracts from the pay of the soldier who is fighting for our salvation, and diminishes the wages of our sister women, who toil for their bread, into a miserable pittance that scarcely suffices to keep them from starvation. The precious metal that flows from this country to Europe for the luxuries we do not need, increases the price of gold here, depreciates the value of our national currency, and helps to sweep the necessities of life beyond the reach of the working men.

It is a painful truth, for which we shall yet learn to blush, that the importations of the most expensive goods manufactured in Europe have been far greater during the war than at any time in the history of our country. The importations last week at the New York custom-house alone amounted to five millions of dollars, and all that week—which will yet find its ignoble record in history—the streets of Washington were blocked up with weary soldiers, marching through mud, rain,

or dust, down to the Army of the Potomac, which now lies with bated courage waiting for the carnival of death which is almost flinging its crimson shadow over us.

For the good of our country and the honor of our sex, let us redeem ourselves from this reproach of wanton extravagance. Let us prove by cheerful retrenchment, that the women of the country are not so wedded to luxurious self-indulgence that they cannot fill a glorious page in the history of this war and yet retain all that is retiring and beautiful in womanhood. In all humane works they have proved themselves charitable, kind, and munificent. Let these comprehend that self-abnegation will accomplish more than works of charity, and they will not be less earnest to sacrifice than they have been to act.

It must not be said of us that we have been willing to give up our husbands, sons, and brothers to fight or die for the Union, and yet refuse to renounce our laces, silks, velvets and diamonds. That thought would cover us with shame before the nations of the earth. No; our women of the Union only lack knowledge of the means by which they can prove themselves true helpmates of the heroes who are fighting our battles.

Impress it upon them that in discouraging excessive importations and adopting goods manufactured at home, they keep gold in the country, reduce the rates of exchange, and establish confidence in the Government, and they will prove how far patriotism can rise above female vanity in the heart of American women.

In order to invoke this spirit of self-sacrifice, it is important that the great object of the covenant we have made should be broadly circulated and thoroughly understood. It discourages prodigal expenditures of any kind, recommends the use of domestic fabrics wherever they can be substituted for those of foreign make, and advises simplicity of attire, both as a matter of policy and good taste. It asks the great sisterhood of American women to aid in this reform before it is too late. Thank God! science has given us the means of reaching thousands and thousands in a single hour. While we make this covenant, the thought that thrills our hearts may tremble in fire along the telegraph, and awake kindred inspiration throughout the entire land.

By every means of communication in our power let us urge the necessity of prompt action. In every town and village throughout the Union some women who love their country are implored to establish an auxiliary society, and forward the names to the ladies invited to act for the State in which her duty lies. We ask simultaneous action, earnest work and generous self-sacrifice at the hands of our sister women. With their aid, help, a work will be accomplished, so important in its results, that the women who share in it may, hereafter, leave the emblem of our object as the richest jewelry that she can leave to posterity.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county court clerks, assessors, and all others interested, is called to the subjoined opinion of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General of the State. I find in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the tax and fines due from the militia, and pay the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the determination to enforce the provisions of the law, and render the militia of the State effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly investigated, and the parties failing in the performance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in the District Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

SIR: In response to questions propounded by you, involving a construction of various provisions of the "State Guard Law," I have to say—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list, annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective limits, and it is the duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands of the clerk of the county in which such persons live, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental, battalion, and company officers at certain times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It also provides for regimental, battalion, and company drills and musters at stated times.

3. It is the duty of each company commander, within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave with the clerk of the county court a list of the names of all members of their respective companies who shall have attended said muster or drill, and the aggregate of such sums as, on every member of the enrolled militia not thus returned, "there shall be assessed, in lieu of the military service which he owes to the State, the sum of fifteen cents for each muster or drill which such person has not attended, properly armed and equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due from each person shall be collected from such persons in the year next ensuing after their failure thus to attend such musters, in the same manner, and by the same means, as are provided for collecting the county levy."

4. If commanders of companies do not return any persons as having been present at the prescribed musters and drills, the officers charged with the collection of the county levy should presume that none of the enrolled militia were present, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fifteen cents from every member of the enrolled militia in the county where such default occurs. The like presumption should be indulged and acted upon where the person in any county have failed to attend and elect officers of the enrolled militia. If the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their officers is permitted to relieve them from the assessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military service, the manifest object of the Legislature in organizing the militia would be defeated.

5. If, however, assessors fail to make and return a list of the enrolled militia to the office of the county clerks in due time, there can be no assessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents, because the civil officers would have no basis upon which to set or determine who constituted the enrolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

6. Judges of elections for officers to command battalions and companies may be appointed by the senior officers of the regimental district, or in such other manner as the Governor, through the Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.  
May 11, 1864.—1864-319.

## NOTICE.

Margaret Hornum's, adm'r, Plff., } Petition in  
vs. } Equity.  
Chas. C. Hornum, et al, def'ts.

J. L. Hornum, adm'r, Plff., } Petition in  
vs. } Equity.  
J. L. Hornum's heirs & co, def'ts.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.  
It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State from the small bands of guerrillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, Ordered:

1. That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is further ordered, upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

11. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any lawful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that, "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing those laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, Frankfort, Ky., May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.  
To the Militia of Kentucky.  
The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SERVICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to enlist its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Moundsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Paducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to some point of rendezvous all that wish to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government will be gallantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are hereby specially requested to act at their several stations—as agents for the State of Kentucky, to supersede and direct the organization of the troops at their Moore, Col. G. W. Gallup.

Frankfort—These Headquarters, Lexington—Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro. Marshal.  
Burnside Point—Col. F. N. Alexander, Moundsville—Lieut. J. J. Ennis, Hon. George T. Wood.  
Bowlinggreen—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col. P. B. Hawkins.  
Louisville—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J. Harrington.  
Paducah—Hon. R. K. Williams, Maj. Willie Waller.

By command of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort, Ky., April 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3.

In February last, Col. GALLUP, commanding the District of East Kentucky, wrote to me that he had every reason to believe that so soon as the high waters should subside, and the roads become passable, the enemy would come in upon him, and asked that arrangements might be made, whereby he could, in the event it became necessary, have the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the Eastern portion of the State. Authority was immediately given to call out the 68th regiment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county, one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having invaded Pike county, a call was made on that Regiment, Col. THOS. MCKINSTER commanding, the response to which was both prompt and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy attacked our forces and were repulsed. On the 14th, Col. GALLUP surprised them in camp at Half Mountain, and, after an engagement of several hours, was completely victorious, capturing a number of prisoners, horses and equipments, and 300 stand of arms,—all of which, Col. GALLUP, in his report says, could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the Militia.

I can not commend, in terms too high, the energy, bravery, and patriotism of the officers and men of the 68th Regiment, the assistance they rendered in defending the State by their prompt action, enabled







## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### SPRING CLEANING.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year. Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors, and scouring far and near; Heaped in the corners of the room, the ancient dirt lay quiet: The chairs all topsy-turvy, the house in most dreadful riot; But now the carpets are all up, and from the staircase the mistress calls to maid and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but now presented, Whence we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cozy and contented. Alas! they're turned all upside down, that quiet suite of rooms, With slops and suds, and soap and sand, and tub and pails and broom; Chairs, tub, stand, are standing round at sixes and at sevens, While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors in the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floor were cleaned a week ago, The carpet shook, and windows washed, as all the neighbors know; But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books, Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its pious looks— Till full the women on them all, as falls the plague on men, And then they vanished all away—books, papers, ink and pen.

And now when comes the master home, as come he must of nights! To find all things are "set to wrong," that they have "set to rights!" When the sound of driving tacks is heard, though the house is far from still, And the carpet woman on the stairs, that harbinger of ill— He looks for papers, books, or bills, that all were there before And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss afoot; And wishes she were out at sea in a very leaky boat; He meets her at the parlor door, with hair and cap a-vary; With sleeves tucked, and broom in hand, defiance in her eye: He feels quite small and knows full well there's nothing to be said, So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

IMMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The National Intelligencer contains an interesting letter from the American Consul at Liverpool to the Secretary of State, in reference to emigration from the British Islands to this country. According to Mr. Dudley, there is very little need of legislation in this country with a view to stimulate the spirit of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. Every line of packets had engaged every berth in their vessels from April, the date of the letter, up to June, and one ship company informed the writer that they could send out fifty thousand emigrants to the United States in two months if they had the ships to carry them. What is needed is more ships. But legislation for the protection of the emigrants is highly proper.

A WAR INCIDENT.—Capt. Dunbar R. Hanson (brother of Brigadier General Hanson), of the Third United States regular artillery, at present in command of the Second brigade of horse artillery, Army of the Potomac, relates and vouches for the following incident.

One of his soldiers, in the late raid of Gen. Kilpatrick, received a ball that struck a testament in his pocket, and passed through it until it reached the 12th verse of the 6th chapter of 1st Timothy, where it stopped, and which it did not damage in the least. The verse is as follows: "Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art called; and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses."—Chicago Journal.

Extract from a Patriotic Letter. The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the annexed letter from a lady:

Editors Commercial.—Shall my husband hire a substitute? With a little economy we can easily raise the money. If he should go, I might never see his beloved face again; my babe might grow to manhood and never know his father. Shall I keep him then? I can do it. I know my power.

It is only Southern women who are brave enough to send their husbands and their lovers to the war, while they stay at home and work?—Southern women, who hold it a disgrace to labor?

No, my husband must go, and my brother too, and so should every man that has a home. Three years ago, when he was eager to be off with the first troops, I could not give my consent; I did not know the cause, I did not feel the need; but now my country calls for every man of strength and courage, and my husband must go with the rest.

Hire a substitute! There should be no men left for substitutes. If my husband did not belong to the National Guard, I should tell him "now is the time to join them." O my country women, let us do what little there is left for us to do, and end this horrid war if it be possible.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.—In the distribution of the five hundred and sixty-five released prisoners recently arrived from Richmond, one hundred and four of the most enfeebled and helpless were sent to the Army Hospital, West's Buildings. Of this number thirty-three have since died, as we learn by the report, up to yesterday noon. Thirty-three deaths in a period of less than ten days! Thirty-three out of one hundred and four! Such a percentage of mortality is frightful. And this, too, in spite of the utmost efforts of human skill, of untiring and unremitted devotion to duty on the part of the medical officers, of faithful and well-directed labor on the part of the nurses, and of the most assiduous attention on the part of the ladies of Baltimore. All that could fan the flickering flame of life into a brighter glow was done by these ministers of humanity. The soothing voice of kindness, the rallying stimulant, the tempting delicacy, were all tried in vain. The vital force was expended, the wheels would no longer revolve in the face of a consuming friction, and the lamp of life burned to ashes. We suppose the undertaker's certificates read: "Died of debility, or exhaustion, or atrophy, or marasmus, or some kindred term. But on the page of history, and in the book of God's righteous retribution, the crowner's 'quest' will declare: 'Died of slow starvation in the hands of blood-thirsty assassins.'

The North Carolina Times says that Newbern and its surroundings are one complete vegetable garden. Dr. Page of the Sanitary Commission, has been in full blossom and radishes, lettuce, and asparagus ready for the table. His garden at the "Old Fifth" camp is splendidly arranged, and will be very productive. He has arranged a "stealing patch"—novel idea—where it is expected all soldiers will do their "lifting"—those who feel maliciously inclined to help themselves to green corn, watermelons, etc., will be entirely welcome.

PLUMS AND CURCULIO.—I have a little experience with plum trees, which I will give—(you may think me getting out of place, but I can't help it). About a year ago I took charge of nine plum trees that had not borne a plum for six years—they were beginning to die, covered with moss and knots. I washed them with lye, using a brush to apply it; tied two rounds of cotton round each tree, and as soon as the buds began to look white every morning threw a pan of ashes into each tree while the dew was on; kept this practice up until the plums began to ripen, and had a fine crop of plums. A great many of the plums dropped off and were stung; yet I persevered through the aneurs and jokes that were thrown out while I kept steady on, and rapaid them all with a feast of plums. This year the trees look thrifty.—Mrs. THANKFUL.—Michigan Farmer.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 23, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864—wktw3m—316.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

CAPITAL HOTEL.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY an order of the Directors of the Capital Hotel Company, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, ON THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1864,

the Capital Hotel, in the City of Frankfort, together with all the Furniture, Fixtures, &c., properly appertaining to the same.

As it is presumed that no person will desire to purchase without first giving the whole premises a personal inspection, all such are invited to make that examination for themselves.

Terms of Sale will be as follows: One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; and the balance, in equal payments, in one, two, and three years, with interest on the deferred payments.

Bonds of the city of Frankfort will be received at par upon any of the payments. The sale will take place in front of the premises, on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. G. GAMMACK, President.

Frankfort, April 22, 1864—wktw3m—312.

The Louisville Daily Journal and Daily Democrat will, each, publish to amount of \$10 and the Observer and Reporter to amount of \$5, and send bills to President of Company.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

10 & 12 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pine Rappes, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappes, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Cheering and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheering, Smoking, Long, P. A. L. or Cheering, No. 1, Canadian, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet Scotch Oronoco, No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Canadian, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-1y.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 23d day of April 1864, a negro male calling himself DEERING. He is a yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutcheff, of Boyle county Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 9, 1864—wlm.

## NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., MARCH 31, 1864. WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailor of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy. A. H. HEROD, Jailor Kenton county, Ky.

April 4, 1864—wlm.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Elias Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 2, 1864—lm—1835.

## AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

The following list of taxes is due to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 56. John Trubus, part of 1,216 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, 405-5 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Trubus; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8.61.

No. 234. James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$6.82.

No. 1,750. Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Ann Grace, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, new Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$2.05.

No. 1,967. Samuel Longworth and J. Bailey, one-half of 15 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$0.3.

No. 1,970. Same, one-half of 275 acres, Monroe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massie creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$0.48.

No. 2,500. W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Livingston county, on Harriette and Parquet creeks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8.40.

No. 2,776. Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Boone county, on Ohio river, patented by John Cropper, years tax due 1859-40; amount of tax \$10.87.

No. 2,861. James and M. A. Spoolie and Jas. Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1861-2-3; amount of tax \$4.40.

No. 2,942. Marcus E. Blakemore, 418 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14.58.

No. 2,961. G. W. Buster, 325 acres in Daviess county, on Panther creek, surveyed in name of Chas. Chilton; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$8.95.

No. 2,983. Thomas Russell, 500 acres on Pough creek, patented in name of John Scott, Jr.; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$9.

No. 3,091. Edwin Leet, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. q. S. 7, T. 1, R. 4, W. 1; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.60.

No. 3,121. James Stoudevant, 1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Ballard county, pt. mil. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9.33.

No. 3,122. Same, 1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Marshall county, pt. mil. entry, No. 184; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount due \$4.87.

No. 3,123. Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, 811-1-9 acres in Logan county, on Muddy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17.03.

No. 3,141. John A. Hicks, 500 acres in Owen county, head of Saver, surveyed in name of Austin Hicks; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1.40.

No. 3,146. Justis Moore, 80 acres in Marshall county; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$1.28.

No. 3,150. Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on Water Gyp; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$4.72.

No. 3,168. W. C. Buck, (Nashville) 800 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in name of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$6.00.

No. 3,129. Janetta Jordan's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1.31.

No. 3,130. Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$7.05.

No. 3,181. Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,133. Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,184. Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,245. Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.

No. 3,257. Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county, on Big Sandy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$20.

No. 3,258. Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.05.

No. 3,163. W. W. Dickerson, 1,111 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the Iron Works; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$13.

No. 2,762. Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green county, on Trammel's creek, surveyed in name of Jo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1.40.

No. 3,128. W. H. Briggs, 157 acres in Crittenden county, on Harriette; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$4.

No. 3,281. Silas Stephens, by J. N. Barahall, 100 acres in Hopkins and Union counties, on Tradewater; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.05.

No. 3,283. Samuel H. Hall, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,294. Same, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,285. Same, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,286. Same, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

Given under my hand this day above.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

N. B. Any owner, their attorney, or agent desiring to pay any of the above taxes, will forward the amount of taxes named and 50 per cent. interest for the first year's tax, 100 per cent. interest for the second year's tax, and 25 cents for each tract or lot for advertising. On 11th day of May the land will be forfeited, and it will then require 100 per cent. more to pay amount due, and after that the amount due will bear interest at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum, and can be redeemed at that rate until the 10th day of May, 1865, when the time of redemption expires.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Feb 10-215m

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO. MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!

Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Box 505, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge.

October 30, 1863-5m.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Cherry, Orange, Red, Light Red, Green, Light Green, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Orange, Yellow, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863-wly.

## FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Graham has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constant on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep on hand or on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-wktwly.

## NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by

## THE BEST

IS

## THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

AEUNA INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.